

gallant fellows were fired on their part by the enthusiasm of conscious victory. As we were cheered by finding ourselves ahead, a bold, quick push enabled us to reach it some seconds before the foe—and rapidly facing about as we wheeled into the road we summoned the discomfited enemy to surrender. In half an hour I reported myself at headquarters and de-camp of Colonel—, to announce our success.

The exultation of our countrymen on learning the victory at Trenton, no pen can picture. One universal shout of victory rolled from Massachusetts to Georgia—and we were hailed everywhere as the saviors of our country. The drooping spirits of the colonists were re-animating by the news; the hopes for a successful termination of the contest once more aroused; and the enemies paralyzed by the blow, retreated in disorder towards Princeton and New Brunswick. Years have passed since then, but I shall never forget the "Battle of Trenton."—[Noah's Messenger.]

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1845.

☞ Elder A. Campbell, of Bethany, Va., will preach in this place, on next Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

OHIO ELECTIONS.—Such returns as have been received from the recent election in Ohio, indicate the success of locofocoism. The same in reference to Georgia—although the contest for Governor shows an increase in favor of the whigs over the Presidential election. Full returns from both States will, perhaps, be received in the course of next week.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The following are the members elect to Congress:

- 1st District—Chapman, whig.
- 2d " T. Perry, loco.
- 3d " T. W. Ligon, loco.
- 4th " W. F. Giles, loco.
- 5th " A. Constable, loco.
- 6th " E. Long, whig.

The popular vote throughout the State stood as follows: loco, 29,369; whig, 28,271; native, 1,147.

The House of Delegates stands as follows: whig, 43; loco, 39—whig majority, 4 votes in the House, and 7 in the Senate—on joint ballot, 11.

THE MORMONS held a General Conference on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts., at which it was "Resolved that this people move, en masse, to the west." Committees were appointed to make all suitable regulations for an early start next spring. A letter has been addressed to the brethren throughout the United States, stating the intention of the Saints, and requesting their company and co-operation. Van Couvers Island, near the mouth of Columbia river, is said to be their destination. We long to "see them on their winding way."

☞ LOOK TO YOUR STABLES.—Within a short time back two horses have very mysteriously disappeared from stables in this place. The number of horses stolen from this county ought to keep all on the watch. The rogues or rogues certainly understand their business, and it will require close watching to detect them. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The town elections in Connecticut, which took place on the 12th inst., exhibit a very gratifying result, not only to the Whigs, but to those great moral and social objects so properly and so intimately belonging to the Whig cause. The Whigs have carried their candidates for town officers in a very large majority of the towns and in numerous instances carried them by majorities which show an increased strength since the last election. The vote on the subject of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, has been a strong one against that measure.

SWARTWOUT'S POLITICAL CREED.—The press in the pay of the Administration, have, at various times, when reference was made to Swartwout, declared that he was a Whig! Mackenzie's book of letters, throws a little light on the creed of this Prince of 8th Treasurers. The following is an extract of a letter written to Hoyt, by Swartwout, dated Washington, March 14, 1829:

"I hold to your doctrine fully, that no D—R RACIAL who MADE USE OF HIS OFFICE OR ITS PROFITS for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out, is entitled to the least lenity or mercy save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head."

Again he says—"Whether or not I shall get anything in the GENERAL SCRAMBLE for PLUNDER, remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall."

Samuel proved himself to be rather a good guesser!

DRESS.—Addison says, in one of the numbers of the Spectator, that the most genteel dress is that which has nothing either in the material, color or style, to attract attention or excite remark.

☞ The "Glasgow News," after a suspension of several weeks, has again made its appearance.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Washington Union states that the public lands subject to sale at this time, are included in the following States and Territories, to-wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. The whole amount of public lands sold in 1844 was 1,754,120 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to \$2,205,850. The largest amount of sales were made in Illinois, being 489,410 acres—showing the rapid growth of that young State. The smallest quantity was sold to Florida, being 14,714 acres—owing, doubtless, to the recent difficulties with the Indians in that Territory. Missouri ranks next to Illinois in the amount of sales, being 449,531 acres.—From the 1st of January until the 31st of August, 1845, being eight months, the sales in all the States and Territories already specified amounted to 1,083,466 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to \$1,382,950. Here, again, the largest amount of sales has been made in Illinois; the next in Wisconsin Territory, and the smallest in Florida. The whole amount of sales for 1845, if proportionate, will equal the sales of 1844.

MORE FUN!—The York Herald says:

We understand that Mackenzie has now ready for the press another pamphlet, containing still more curious private letters, picked up in the custom house, some of them written by Mr. Van Buren, addressed to Jesse Hoyt, and others addressed to other distinguished characters; but particularly a lot of love letters, or amatory correspondence, written by ladies who wanted office, on any consideration, for their friends and fellow sufferers. It is said that this correspondence will give an insight into a new class of society, and utterly astound the public with revelations that have never been dreamed of. The pamphlet is now ready, as Mackenzie himself declares to his publishers, but he is only waiting the disposition to be made by the publisher, before he puts this new brochure to press. This pamphlet will probably contain something like a history of the presidency of Mr. Van Buren, and also that of Mr. Tyler.

We understand, indeed we know, that another pamphlet is in press, attributed to one Hiram Cumming, formerly a warm Tyler man, giving an account of the Administration of Captain Tyler, relating chiefly to appointments to office, and a variety of curious incidents, love letters, and what not, connected with the Tyler dynasty. It is said that wine and women were two of the most potent instruments in procuring appointments to office during this dynasty, and that many curious facts, illustrative of this phenomenon in the administration of the affairs of a great Republic, will appear in this correspondence.—Well, it never rains but it pours, as the old proverb goes.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.—The Wash-

ington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes as follows, under date of the 6th instant:

I have it from one of the best sources of correct information, that a large number of the whig members have resolved to let the *Destructives* have their own way and break down the Tariff to their heart's content! The Administration has a majority in both Houses of Congress. It professes a desire to repeal the tariff. It will have the opportunity of doing so; and if it can thereby make the country more prosperous than it now is, why let Mr. Polk and his party have the credit due unto them. The people will soon find whether Mr. Polk's measures, or rather those which he now preaches, are better than whig measures, and whether the times will be any better, or the means and credit of the country more ample than at present, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842!

One thing is certain—repealed the tariff will be! The whigs in Congress are not going to be used to save it in order that the benefit may accrue to Mr. James K. Polk and his party!

Another cheat will be attempted to be played off on the Oregon question. But it will be frustrated! The whigs will hold the locofocos up to their doctrine, that all of Oregon, up to 54 deg. 40 min.—up to the Russian line, is ours, and a large number of them will vote with the locofocos to that effect! Mr. Polk and his party will not be able to skulk, though they will try to do so—as you will see.

I am informed that the government drew from a house in this city, on Saturday last, one hundred thousand dollars to help pay our troops in Texas!

DISTANT THUNDER!—We find the following in the Philadelphia Sentinel of the 14th, an old and consistent democratic journal. It says for itself, and truly, that it "has labored faithfully thirty years for the Democratic party." Coming from such a source, whose political orthodoxy cannot be questioned, the article certainly points out no small amount of error in the administration of its choice:

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ERRED.—It has erred in its course towards the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Wright, in New York. These it acted towards as opponents, on coming into power in March last—as enemies, and not as the friends to whom it was indebted for the defeat of Mr. Clay.

It has erred in its course towards the friends of Mr. Dallas—a patriotic band, who secured to Mr. Polk the State of Pennsylvania.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Tyler, who came to the rescue at a period of great doubt and uncertainty.

It has erred in its course towards the friends of Mr. Calhoun, who now, for no good reason, so far as they are concerned, are arrayed against the administration.

It is too late to repent. Decided action alone can save the party from the injury it has sustained by the course of the weak, selfish, pretended friends of President Polk—men who really have no interest but their own to subserve.

LOCOFOCOS—BANKS.

The present policy of the locofocos is opposition to all banks. We give below a few letters from the leaders in New York, on this subject, taken from Mackenzie's Book. In 1830, Messrs. Thaddeus Phelps, Jesse Hoyt and several others were appointed a committee from New York City to go to Albany and procure from the Legislature a repeal of all laws restraining or limiting the banking business to incorporated banks. All but Hoyt went to Albany, but reported publicly that they were unable to do anything in consequence of the stupidity of the Legislature. Privately, however, Phelps writes to Hoyt as follows:—

MR. THADDEUS PHELPS, AT ALBANY, TO MR. JESSE HOYT, AT N. YORK.

"Dear Hoyt—We arrived this morning and have already accomplished wonders. Our influence has already made six Banks in the House, (no fear of the Senate,) and by to-morrow night there is very little doubt we shall have made twenty or thirty more. You fellows who are in favor of the Repealers, may all now go to Hell in your own way. Consider your restraint law repealed. Consider me a partner in a Banking Company—I put in 2,000,000—Call on John Ward for the money. No more at present—Your loving friend.

THADDEUS PHELPS.

"Arrived on Monday morning." 29 April. "Monroe has sent in his allegiance—and the Native American party. May go the D—L Boat off."

So much for the locos and State Banks. Now for their private views on the U. S. Bank.

MR. BUTLER A U. S. BANK MAN, BUT MORE OF A PARTY MAN.

[Franked by Mr. Butler, p.m. Washn, Feb. 25]—Address Jesse Hoyt, Esq.

New York, [Private] Feb'y 24th, [1831.] My Dear Sir: I thank you for all the news (bad enough most of it) in your several letters—and most heartily concur with you in all the censures, and four-fifths of the abstract notions you utter in them. As for supposing that Newbold, George Griswold, Stephen Whitney or any of the old federal commercial men, were with us on this occasion for any other reason but because they found it FOR THEIR INTEREST to go with us, I never for one single instant had such an unwarrantable idea.

As for myself, I have NEVER doubted that THE PRESENT Bank ought BY ALL MEANS, to be put down—but, on the other hand, I have never been perfectly satisfied that we could get on with the business of the country without SOME SUCH AGENT. But Mr. T. says he thinks we can, and he is the judge. Mr. Gallatin also once told me we could—and I am desirous TO TRY IT; because if we can get on without any of this machinery, I think it best to dispense with it, for it always has been, and always will be, abused, no matter who controls it, we or our enemies.

Come what will, we must adhere to the President's policy FOR THE PRESENT, even if it sends us all into the minority. It would be better to go ten years into the minority than to re-charter THE Bank, or make a new one NOW.

Truly yours, B. F. BUTLER.

MR. LAWRENCE UPON THE NECESSITY OF A U. S. BANK.

Hon. C. W. Lawrence, M. C., to Mr. Jesse Hoyt of New York.

Franked per mail.

Washington, 26th Jan'y, 1834.

My Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 21st, and I am apprehensive our political friends make a mistake in going too far against a National Bank, but I will have the pleasure of writing a few days hence.

Respy, your assured friend, CORN'S W. LAWRENCE.

The same to the same.

WASHINGTON, 31st Jan'y 1834.

My Dear Sir—I can scarcely suppose it possible that I could have written any letter to authorize the paper you have enclosed to me, and I feel deeply mortified that any one should have authorized a publication in a newspaper. May I beg the favor of you to request the person to whom it was directed to return it to me, or at least not to circulate it, and if any one should speak of the contents of my letters please mention that I had repeated to you, that my letters were only intended for those to whom they were directed.

I cannot imagine who could have received the letter alluded to. I have no idea any compromise is thought of by either political party.

It is my individual opinion that A NATIONAL BANK with proper restrictions and subject to State taxes, &c. WOULD BE USEFUL TO THE GOVERNMENT AND COUNTRY, and I know there are other individuals in Congress of that opinion and that is almost as much as I do know.

Respectfully, your friend, CORN'S W. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Cambreleng on Banks.

DEAR H.—With regard to the Bank it is not worth while to have any public meeting about—a remonstrance against it is enough—I don't think the debate will come up for a month—Mr. Tibbets sent me A VERY GOOD PLAN OF A BANK—which I have returned. Ask him to send me a copy of it.

Very sincerely yours, C. C. CAMBRELENG.

[No. 2.] Private. Washington, Feb. 6, '32

DEAR H.—Get the works to be up and doing on the United States Bank question. They are democrats in principle.

Very truly, yours, C. C. CAMBRELENG.

Mackenzie says:

Mr. Tibbets' plan which suited Cambreleng was for a bank to be located in New York, as "The National Union Bank," with a capital of thirty five millions, which would begin business the moment the charter of the Philadelphia Bank, over which Mr. Biddle presides, had expired. It was to have branches in each State of the Union, with the consent of its Legislature, was not to circulate more than thirty five millions of its paper at once, and to have the deposits, be the pet, keep the public treasure, allow three per cent. on government deposits, (charging, of course, six or seven for loans,) and its notes were to be used in payments to the U. S. the army, navy, &c. "A very good plan of a bank" this, quoth the commercial representative of New York, in his secret innuendo to his brother speculator. Yet he publicly de-

nounced what he secretly desired—and wrote Hoyt soon after "that it would be well enough to let the plan Mr. Tibbets had in view alone for the present"—let Boston and Portland ask Congress for a bank, said he—New York ask APPEAL TO FOLLOW, "but on the plan they (Tibbets & Co.) propose.

THE "BARGAIN."—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot makes the following charge, which he ventures to predict will not be denied:

That Mr. Walker did know of a correspondence that took place during the Presidential campaign last year, between Mr. Francis O. J. Smith, in relation to the support which the Conservatives, such as Messrs. Tallmadge, Smith, Graham, Sutherland, &c., would give Polk and Dallas, and the course which Mr. Polk would pursue, if elected President, toward the Conservatives—that Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Walker examined and agreed in the propriety of Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Polk—and the letter was sent under Mr. Tallmadge's frank—that Mr. Walker told Tallmadge that he would write to Polk on the subject and urge him to comply with the requirements of Smith's letter—that he afterwards informed Tallmadge that he had written—that Polk replied to Smith's letter in a manner that gave dissatisfaction to Smith and Tallmadge—that Polk knew that Tallmadge was interested in Smith's letter, and that the letter was written as much to meet the case of Tallmadge as that of any other man—and yet, notwithstanding the assurances he gave to Smith when he was Mr. Candidate Polk, in order to get the support of the Conservatives, he had hardly become Mr. President Polk, by the efficient aid of the Conservatives, before he hurried Messrs. Tallmadge, Sutherland and Graham from office, with an alacrity which would not have been more astounding had he been pledged to make them walk the plank rather than to protect them!

The same correspondent, under a later date, writes as follows:—

I am told by some intelligent Locofocos, who know of much that the Administration is doing, that the editorial article in the official organ of last evening, headed, "vain words," and in reply to a string of complaints, made through the Philadelphia Sentinel, of the conduct of the Administration, was written by President Polk himself. It certainly bears his flesh marks, is drawn up in his style, and reads like all his newspaper productions. But what is more important, it shows how worried he is in mind at the thick coming and never ending complaints of his sinistral, partial, and ungrateful course, which salute his understanding from the four quarters of the Union!

You still perceive that the organ has not denied the existence of the Smith and Polk correspondence, or Mr. Walker's participation in the matter! That correspondence when published will show that James K. Polk, who has so vehemently, and with the most fervent horror, denounced what he denominated "a bargain and sale" between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, entered himself into a regular "bargain and sale" business, with a class of politicians and voters, not belonging to his own party proper, for the purpose of securing his election to the Presidency; and further, that after receiving overtures, and complying, in black and white, with the requirements proposed to him, and then receiving the benefits that were to accrue to him from said bargain, he coolly turned his back upon and cheated outright those with whom he had made it! He served them as bad as the white man did the Indian with whom he had been gunning, and shot a turkey and a crow, who said, when a division of the "spoils" was to take place, "now you take the crow and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you may take the crow!"

I have seen and conversed with the gentleman, who, last year, while holding a government office of some worth, visited Mr. Polk in Tennessee, and received pledges from him as to the course he would pursue, if elected President, towards the "Democratic" friends of Mr. Tyler, which, says the gentleman alluded to, have not yet been fulfilled by a long shot. He thinks that he has been deceived and badly treated, and talks of communicating to the public, under his own signature, some of the information which he possesses of the manner in which Mr. Polk was elected President, and of his conduct since he has been in the Presidential chair! If I do not greatly err in my judgment, his disclosures will be very rich.

Mr. Tallmadge is now in this city. Cannot the organ say whether the charge of bargain alleged to have been made by Mr. Polk with the "Conservatives," to promote his election to the Presidency, is true or false, and authorize the Hon. Francis O. J. Smith or the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge to publish that correspondence?

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, has been here, he who was beaten by Gen. Cameron for the United States Senate, and informs that Mr. Buchanan went to Pennsylvania to ask his friends which he had better do: take the judgeship at once, or remain a while longer in the State Department, or come back to the Senate in case Gen. Cameron will resign in his favor; and that he has finally decided by their aid to take the judgeship.

Before the departure of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bancroft, a Cabinet meeting was held on the subject of the tariff. The editor of the organ was present, and, according to his own account, acted an independent and patriotic part. I honor him for it. He says (not to me, but to some of his good Locofoco friends who informed me of the fact) that on the occasion, after many pros and cons all round, he stepped up to the President and said: Mr. Polk, upon this subject I am flat footed! I go for bringing the tariff down to the revenue standard!

It was decided that the tariff should be brought down, and the cabinet broke up as harmoniously as could be expected.

BAPTISTS IN THE U. S.—From the Baptist Register for 1845, it appears that they number 5373 ministers, 9230 churches, and 707,912 members.

They have twelve chartered colleges and five theological seminaries. They publish fifteen weekly, five semi-monthly, and five monthly religious newspapers, six monthly magazines, and one quarterly review. The receipts of their principal benevolent institutions for the preceding year were, for the General Convention for Foreign Missions, \$74,408; for the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, about \$50,000, and for the American and Foreign Bible Society \$20,577.

It is said Prince Albert will die very wealthy—as he lays by a sovereign every night.

FROM OREGON.

We annex a letter from col. Clyman, one of the first settlers of Wisconsin, who emigrated last year to Oregon. The col. appears to be an old pioneer, and has now gone as far as he can go West before he finds himself East. He gives a flattering description of that country, which is destined to be very influential over the affairs of the Pacific Ocean, and the vast trade which centering in the Sandwich Islands, radiates to all quarter of the Pacific, Southern and China Seas. An active, intelligent, and enterprising Anglo Saxon race in occupation of the fertile valleys of the Columbia, the Sacramento and Deception rivers must inevitably become a great commercial people and command the whole trade as well as the wealth of those seas. Col. Clyman's letter is as follows:—Albany Argus.

WALLAMET FALLS,

Oct. 27, 1844.

I arrived here on the 13th day of the present month, having been on the way 151 days from Independence, Missouri, which was at least one month longer than were the last year's company of emigrants.—This was owing to unusual rains that fell the first two months after our departure from Missouri.

My health is good, and has been during the whole route. The health of the small party that accompanied me is also good.—The last thousand miles no interruption from the Indians took place; nor did even a shower of rain fall to lay the dust.

None of the families have yet arrived.—The foremost are expected to reach this neighborhood in about a week. The last range of mountains, called the Cascades, have never been past with wagons. We were five days passing over this range of mountains, and found it by far the most difficult and fatiguing part of the journey, both for ourselves and our horses. The mountains extend to within a few miles of this place. The range runs nearly north and south. The Wallamet is on the west side of the mountains. The Columbia breaks through from east to west; it has a number of passes, and two falls that cannot be passed by the highest canoe. Our families, wagons and baggage were carried around the falls; the portages, however, are not lengthy.

The settlement of this territory appears to be in a good and prosperous condition. Even the last year's emigrants some of whom have not been more than nine or ten months on their new farms, have plenty for themselves, and some to spare to their countrymen now on their way. Of bread, beef, fish and potatoes of a superior kind, we have plenty. The three mentioned articles are exported. The big Columbia is now freighted with wheat and flour, and will sail in a few days for the Sandwich Islands. A profitable trade with the Islands is already commenced. From us they receive wheat, flour, beef, pork and lumber. In return we receive from them British Chinese and American manufactured articles; and molasses, sugar, coffee and rice, the growth of the Islands.

Standing in the door of my present lodgings, I can count sixty buildings. They form the present village or the city of Oregon. Timber and lumber lay scattered about for more buildings, say eight or ten. Several other villages, (one or two of them I have seen) have some pretensions to future greatness, but are quite small as yet.

The Hudson Bay company transact nearly all the foreign and domestic trade.—The company derive great profit from the business, and at the same time accommodate the inhabitants of the territory, who are all agriculturists and mechanics, without capital sufficient for commercial pursuits. Our arrival we found the country dry and parched. We have recently had a week or warm rainy weather. The grass has commenced springing up and looks much like your Wisconsin prairies in May. The leaves of such trees as shed their foliage, are yellow and beginning to fall. The kinds shedding the leaf are oak, a species of maple, alow, box wood, hazel, elder, &c. all small and scrubby, compared to those in the States, except elder and alder, which grow here quite large. Notwithstanding the ease with which the necessities of life are acquired, I never saw a more discontented community, owing principally to natural disposition. Nearly all, like myself, having a roving, discontented character before leaving their eastern homes. The long tiresome trip from the states has taught them what they are capable of performing and enduring. They talk of removing to the Islands, Chili, and other parts of South America with as much composure as you in Wisconsin talk of removing to Indiana or Michigan.

Almost the first man I met on my arrival was J. M. Weir, formerly of Indiana, who served with me in the rangers. I also heard of Lancaster Clyman, who is married and settled some forty or fifty miles up the Wallamet. I expect to see him this week. It is said that he is doing well.

You recollect the large stories we used to hear respecting the immense size and height of the timber in this country. The largest timber I have seen is an evergreen of the fir kind. One tree that I measured a few days since, is six feet four inches in diameter, and 268 feet long. The tree was felled with an axe last summer. The fir is of two kinds; white and red; both good for timber and lumber, and generally splits easy; making the nearest rail fence I ever saw; it has the appearance of being durable. This is the season for sowing wheat; all the farmers are busily employed, it having been heretofore too dry to sprout the grain. The farmer can sow wheat from August until June, with certainty of reaping a fair compensation for his labor. The straw of that sown in May grows very short which renders it difficult to harvest. That sown early, and in good order, grows large and long measuring five and six feet, and in some extraordinary cases it has been known to measure seven feet in length, with a proportionable length of head. The grain or berry of all that I have seen is remarkable for its round plump form.

The small Canada corn comes to perfection; oats likewise grow well; Irish potatoes are of a fine quality and yield abundantly. The streams I am told never freeze over, nor does the snow ever cover the ground more than 3 or 4 days at any one time during the winter. The open or prairie valleys are small; almost all the uplands are covered thickly with the loftiest fir.—The earth is thickly covered with bogs, underbrush, and the male fern, called by some brake. It grows in many places up to my shoulders, and so thick that I found it impossible in some instances to break through it.

I have crowded all I could on one sheet which I send by Mr. Perkins of the brig Columbia, bound to Ochoa, on the Sandwich Islands, whence I hope it will find its way by the whalers to Boston, or some other port in the States. You may not hear from me again until I reach California.

JAS. CLYMAN.

Bishop Onderdonk's Case.—The Baltimore Sun of the 8th, says: Although we read carefully the proceedings of the late Episcopal Convention in New York, relative to Bishop ONDERDONK, we confess we were unable to understand the result to which their deliberations tended. The two Episcopal papers in New York, although strongly opposing each other, both claim the action of the conference as favoring their own views: The "Churchman," (Bishop Onderdonk's organ, High Church) is happy with the result, and the "Protestant Churchman" (Low Church) is happier, if possible. The Churchman expresses its great satisfaction:

"1. That the diocese acknowledge the Episcopal vote to be final, and 2d, that it leaves the question of resignation where of right it belongs, to the free and unbiased judgment of the Bishop himself."

The Churchman says, too, that if "a direct vote could have been taken on the Bishop's guilt or innocence, the result would have been such as to restore the convention—meaning, that a large majority would have pronounced him innocent. The words of the Churchman, further, are:

"While the shallow brook bubbles, still water runs deep. The fact we apprehend will be more and more apparent that the finding in the late court was not approved itself to the judgment and conscience of the sounder portion of the diocese."

The "Protestant Churchman" thanks God that the diocese has proved itself equal to the severest trial that it has been called upon to undergo, and also for the auspicious termination. Particularly does it dwell upon the fact, that:

The gentlemen who advocated the resolution of the report of the majority, declared almost unanimously, that they did not look forward to the restoration of the Bishop, and expressed their conviction that such restoration could not under the circumstances of the case, take place. The Protestant Churchman thus sums up the result:

"The matter, then, in our humble judgment, stands simply thus: The laity have recorded their vote that such restoration cannot in their opinion take place with any prospect of usefulness to the church. The clergy have expressed informally their opinion to the same effect, with a very few exceptions, as individuals, and without a formal vote. There is, therefore, virtually a concurrence of the orders in the point embraced in the resolution of the majority. The diocese has uttered, with all the force of a moral decision, that opinion, which conscientious doubts on the part of one order, as to the authority of the convention, has prevented being expressed and recorded by a concurrent vote of both orders."

As "Lookers on in Vienna," then, says the Express, we must infer from all this, that it is a draw battle, and that parties are in statu quo.

But the "Churchman," treating of the proposition to appoint an assistant Bishop, speaks darkly and doubtfully, but emphatically, of "THE VOICE" to be hereafter first decided. What "this point" is, it promises to explain in due time.

☞ The Treasurer's office at Austin, Texas, including all the records and papers up to the commencement of Houston's second term, has been destroyed by fire.—The building was isolated, and no one slept in it, which leads to the belief that it was set on fire by some person or persons of whose defalcations or peculations the records contained evidence.

A New York letter, published in the Washington Union, mentions a rumor, said to have been received through a highly respectable channel, that the territories of California are about to establish an independent republic, in which they are to be supported by England and other governments. The editor of the Union says he is not advised that our government has received any information to confirm or contradict the rumor.

VIRGINIA CORN CROP.—The Richmond Whig says that the corn crop in Virginia is much below an average, and that it is hardly up to half the crop of 1844, which, it will be remembered, was very large.

SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.

By a provision in the constitution of Mississippi, the introduction of slaves into the state is prohibited after the present year.—This prohibition extends not only to the introduction of slaves as merchandise, but settlers within the state cannot import them for their own use. This state of things induced the Legislature, at its last session, to authorize the people to vote on a proposition to change this provision.

GOLD MINE OF GAUDALUPE, IN THE TOWN OF CUSALO, IN MEXICO.—THIS IS SUPPOSED to be the richest gold mine in the world. It belongs to Signor Yriarte, who refuses to work it to any great degree of productivity, because he could not dispose of the immense revenue it would yield, amounting to several millions of dollars. He has now far more than he wants, and says that his money is safest under ground.

"George Washington Napoleon Jackson Hannibal Harrison!"

"Yes ma'm!"

"Tell Josephine Rusina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria to bring up the slop pail."

"Ye ma'am."